

## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



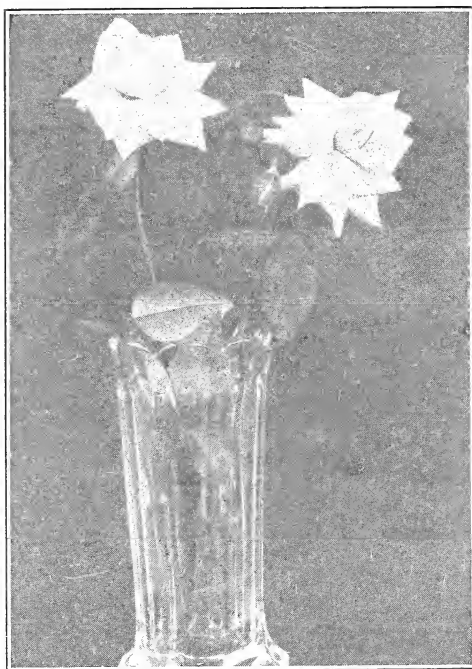
62,89

219

LIBRARY  
RECEIVED  
FEB 15 1923 ★

# ROSES

---



---

**A. J. van der VIES & CO.**  
**Rose Growers**  
**OAKTON - - VIRGINIA**





# Our Experience

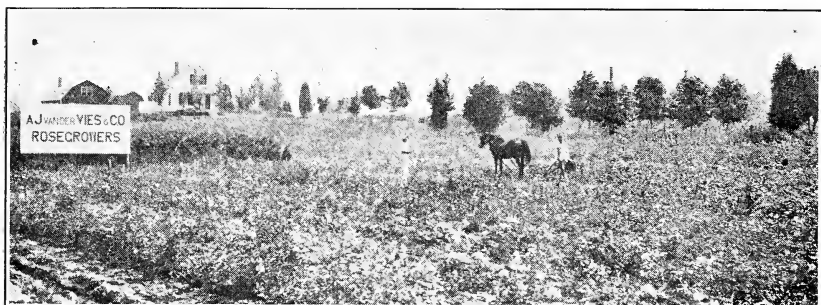
WITH

# ROSES

**W**E take great pleasure in offering you our new catalogue. Up 'till now roses and lilacs have always been our specialty, but this year we have added to our list Privet, Shrubs, Vines and Peonies. So often we have inquiries for such plants along with our rose orders, that we decided to grow such plants for the convenience of our customers. We will do our best to enlarge our collection each year by adding new varieties and also hope to include Evergreens next year. We guarantee strong, healthy plants, true to name.

Our roses are guaranteed to be two years old, field grown, hardy and of good size. They are all budded on the Rosa Multiflora Japonica. We do not grow any roses on their own roots.

The great advantage to be obtained by budding on the Japanese Multiflora Japonica, is that it produces strong and



### **A Block of Roses in Bloom.**

hardy roots. Therefore when the roses are transplanted they at once begin to thrive and produce very large flowers of pure color, which is absolutely necessary to make rose growing a pleasure. Do not confuse the Rosa Multiflora Japonica with others. Very often roots are used for budding purposes, which produces an inferior plant, and are in no way to be compared with the roots of the Rosa Multiflora Japonica. The life of a plant budded on the Rosa Multiflora Japonica is much longer than those budded on other roots.

All of our roses listed in this catalogue are tested in our own fields before we offer them for sale, which assures you the best varieties of plants for outdoor growing.

Electric cars via Washington-Virginia Railway direct to Oakton. Cars leave Twelfth St. and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C., every hour. The nursery is located directly opposite the station.

### **PRICES OF OUR ROSES.**

The price of all Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses is 75 cents each or \$8.00 per dozen. Only The Los Angeles is \$1.00 each.

Hybrid Perpetuals, Polyanthas and Climbing Roses are 65 cents each or \$7.00 per dozen.

All of our roses are guaranteed to be true to name. No substitute plants will be shipped, unless we are directed to do so.

All shipments are guaranteed to reach the express office



### **Looking Over the Plants.**

or post office designated, in perfect condition. All just complaints must be made at once---upon receipt of shipment.

All shipments will be made by express unless otherwise directed. If you desire shipment by parcel post, please send postage. We do not pay express charges, but do not charge for packing.

## How to Grow Roses Successfully

### WHEN TO PLANT.

Roses can be planted successfully from October 15 until freezing weather; and in the spring, as soon as the soil can be worked until the end of April.

Fall planting is preferable on soil that is not too low; and the roses should be given their winter protection right after they are planted. When fall planting is properly done, and field grown roses are used, the following advantages are to be obtained:

A rosebush, when in dormant condition, if planted in fall, after the roots are pruned as described, will, during the winter, make a callus, which will very early in the spring, before any signs of growth is shown, send out small, vigorous roots, sufficient to supply the plant with the necessary plant food. This is the greatest benefit of fall planting. Such plants, which have had time during the winter to establish their roots, will be in full bloom about the latter part of May. When spring planting is done, the same plants will not be in bloom until four or five weeks later, according to climatic conditions.

If planting in fall is impossible, then plant as early in spring as the weather will permit.

### WHEN THE PLANTS ARRIVE

They should be unpacked in a place, free from draft and out of the sun, so as to prevent shrinking of the roots. If they can not be planted at once, cover the whole plant with wet moss or other moist material. If the planting has to be delayed several days after the arrival of the plants, it is better



Cultivating Roses.

to heel them in, in a protected place, so that not only the roots are covered with earth, but also half of the plant.

### **HOW TO PREPARE THE SOIL.**

In preparing the rosebed, dig the ground at least 18 inches or 2 feet deep, taking care that all roots, weeds and rocks are removed. The soil must be thoroughly mellow and made as fine as possible. When the ground is thus prepared, mix with a heavy coating of well rotted cow manure to the depth of 12 inches. After thoroughly preparing the soil, a top dressing of raw bone meal is a great help to the plants. This top dressing of bone meal should be spread broadcast over the soil and mixed in, not deeper than 2 inches. If the soil is sour in the least, apply a top dressing of lime about two weeks after mixing with the cow manure.

### **WHERE TO PLANT.**

The place selected for the planting of roses should be located so that fresh air and sunshine can touch the plants at all times, and if possible not near large trees.

### **HOW TO PLANT.**

After preparing the rosebed as above stated, make a hole large enough to accommodate the roots of the plants, so that they will be straight down, and by on means let the roots turn up; fill about three-fourths with soil, pressing tight around the roots, then fill to about 2 inches above the level of the rose bed. Be sure to plant the rose to a depth that the soil covers its neck (the place where the rose was budded) at least two or three inches.

### **PRUNING OF ROSES.**

Roses should always be pruned in the spring--never in the fall, except in very few cases, when climbing roses are planted. Plant fall roses just as they come from the nursery and cut them back the following spring.

Hybrid Tea Roses, Tea Roses and Polyantha Roses should be cut back 4 or 6 inches above the ground, according to their growing habit. As a general rule all strong growing varieties are pruned about 6 inches above the ground. Slow growing varieties should be pruned about 4 inches above the ground. Hybrid Perpetuals may be cut 8 inches above the place where budded.

When roses are planted in the spring, prune before planting. It is always necessary to prune the roots before planting. Use a sharp knife and cut one inch from the ends of the roots, leaving the very small and tender roots alone.

### **WINTER PROTECTION.**

The best winter protection is to cover the plants with dirt about 8 or 12 inches high. The best way is to take a hoe and pull the dirt around the rosebush, so that the heart of the plant is well covered.

---

**No Garden Complete Without Roses.**



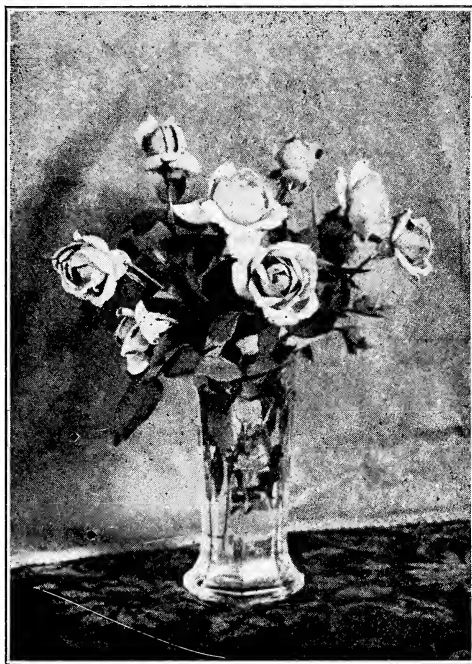
In severe climates stretch low, chicken wire around the beds or borders after covering them as stated, then fill with leaves or straw. This of course should be removed the following spring as soon as severe frosts are over; also removing the dirt protection.

---

We have classified our roses as follows: Hybrid Tea Roses, Tea Roses, Hybrid Perpetual Roses, Polyantha or Baby Rambler Roses and Climbing Roses.

A description of each class is given at the head of each class for your information.

### **HYBRID TEA ROSES.**



**Radianœ.**

---

**Newly Planted Rose Bushes Should Always be pruned Short.**

# Hybrid Tea Roses

Hybrid Tea Roses, mostly a crossing between Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals, are now considered the best roses to plant for rose gardens. They have the ever-blooming habit of the Tea Rose, with almost the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual, which makes them the ideal rose to plant.

There is most any color and shape in this class of roses one could wish for, and most of the time they have the so-much-appreciated fragrance.

We offer in the following list a selection of the best varieties. We have tried them all in our rose fields at Oakton, Va.. These plants are 2-year-old, field grown, fine stock of good size:

**Antoine Rivoire (Pernet Ducher, 1896).**

A large, full flower of rosy-flesh, shaded with carmine. A good cut flower, free bloomer and all around a good garden rose.

**Bessie Brown (Alex. Dickson, 1899).**

Very large, creamy-white flower. Will last long on the bush and is sweetly scented.

**Betty (Alex. Dickson, 1905).**

Color, coppery-rose, shaded to golden-yellow. A medium filled, very fragrant flower. An extra good grower.

**Colonel le Clerck.**

Large cherry-red rose. Free bloomer. Shape like Mad.

**Countess of Gosford (McGreedy, 1906).**

Caroline Testout.

A very free flowering rose. Color, salmon pink, shading to rose with saffron yellow. A splendid garden rose, in fact, one of the very best.

**Dora Hansen (Jacobs, 1912).**

A very fine flower. Color, satiny salmon, and rose.

**Dorothy Page Roberts (Alex. Dickson, 1907).**

A medium filled flower of a splendid coppery-red to apricot-yellow color.

**Duchess of Wellington (Alex. Dickson, 1909).**

Free blooming, very fragrant rose of great beauty. Intense saffron-yellow, with crimson, which becomes coppery-yellow, when flower opens. A fine autumn bloomer.

**Earl of Warwick.**

Large well-filled and well-shaped flower of a fine dark red color.

**Earl late (Boyard, 1907).**

Finest red bedding rose. Color, red scarlet. A vigorous grower and free bloomer.

---

Order Your Roses Early and in Time.

**Francis Scott Key (Cook, 1914).**

A splendid red rose of easy culture. Flowers are very large and of fine shape. Good grower and free bloomer. One of the best of the red roses.

**Frau Carl Druschki (Lambert, 1900).**

Often called "White American Beauty." A grand rose. Color is of the purest white without any other shade whatsoever. A very vigorous grower, producing many immense flowers of fine shape. Form of buds splendid and beautiful foliage.

**George C. Waud (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1908).**

A fine strongly tea-scented rose of bright orange color. Free bloomer and good cutflower.

**General Sup. Arnold Jansen (Leenderts, 1912).**

An extra fine rose of deep glowing carmine. A vigorous grower, producing many large flowers on strong erect stems. A good garden rose.



**Mme. Jules Grolez.**

**Gruz an Teplitz. (Geschwind, 1898).**

A very vigorous growing rose of velvety-crimson color, shading to scarlet. Cup-shaped, moderately full flowers. Very hardy and a very free bloomer. Finest bedding rose.

**Hadley. (Montgomery Co., 1914).**

Color deep velvety-crimson. A very well formed, double rose. Strong grower and very fragrant. Habit of growth much like the Gen. McArthur.

**Jonkheer J. L. Mock. (Leenderts, 1910).**

A very unusual colored rose. Clear imperial pink on the face of the petal and deep glowing pink on the border and back of the petal. Produces very large, well-shaped flowers on strong erect stems. Fine cut flowers.

**Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (Lambert & Reiter, 1891).**

With out any doubt the best white Hybrid Tea Rose. Color,

---

**Plant Only in Well-prepared Soil.**

beautiful deep, pure, ivory-white. Flowers and buds both of very handsome shape. A good grower, free bloomer and very fragrant. Altogether a splendid outdoor rose.

**Killarney. (Alex. Dickson, 1898).**

One of the best of the standard Hybrid Tea Roses. Vigorous grower, of a deep seashell pink. Very large flower and fine long-pointed bud.

**Edith Port. (McGredy, 1913).**

A fine flower. Color, rich red, changing to deep salmon and coppery-yellow with carmine.

**Etoile de France (Pernet Ducher, 1905).**

A very large, fragrant rose, of clear red-crimson. A charming flower, indeed, one of the very best of the Hybrid Tea variety.

**Killarney Queen. (Budlong, 1912).**

A sport of the Killarney. Color, cerise-pink. Foliage, large and glossy. Shaped much like the Killarney.

**Konigin Carola.**

Large silvery-pink rose on erect stems. Fine long buds and good cut flower.

**Lady Alice Stanley. (McGreedy, 1910).**

A very attractive rose. Color, outside, deep coral-rose; inside, delicate flesh. Large double flower.

**Lady Ashton. (Alex. Dickson, 1905).**

One of the very best of the new roses. Deep rose with shade of silvery-pink. Large full flowers. Free and constant bloomer. Should find a place in every rose garden.

**La France. (Guillot, 1867).**

A large, full, well-shaped flower. Color, silvery-rose. Sweetly scented. A good grower and a very free bloomer.

**La Tosca. (Schwartz, 1900).**

One of the best among the Hybrid Teas. Color, soft pink, with rosy-white and yellow. Large full flowers.

**Laurent Carle. (Pernet Ducher, 1907).**

A very fine Hybrid Tea Rose. Brilliant velvety carmine. Flowers fine shape, carried on long erect stems. A very good grower.

**Los Angeles. (Howard & Smith, 1917).**

One of the finest roses ever introduced. Buds are long and pointed, flowers are large. Color, luminous flame-pink, with coral shaded to gold at bottom of petals. Very fragrant.

**Madame Caroline Testout. (Pernet Ducher, 1890).**

A very charming rose, which is always in great demand. Color, clear bright satiny pink. Flowers large and of fine shape. Plants well formed. Vigorous grower. A fine outdoor plant.

---

**Pay Special Attention to Newly-planted Roses.**

**Madame Leon Paine. (Guillot, 1904).**

Color, silvery-flesh to orange yellow in the center. Fine, well-shaped flower.

**Mary Countess of Ilchester. (Alex. Dickson, 1909).**

A fine rose of distinct color, being warm crimson-carmine. Large smooth petals, circular in shape, a splendid rose.

**Mrs. Aaron Ward. (Pernet Ducher, 1907).**

One of the most beautiful roses. Coppery-orange in the bud and golden-orange when open. A compact round bush, altogether one of the finest yellow roses.

**Miss Cynthia Forde. (Hugh Dickson, 1909).**

A very large flower of bright rose color. A very free bloomer and sweetly scented.

**Nathalie Bottner. (Bottner, 1911).**

Very fine rose in shape somewhat like the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Color, delicate creamy-yellow.

**Prince de Bulgarie. (Pernet Ducher, 1901).**

A good grower and a very charming rose. Long buds opening to cup-shaped flowers. Color, silvery flesh with salmon and coppery-yellow in center.

**Radiance. (Cook, 1909).**

An excellent rose. Color, brilliant rosy-carmine. Large, full, well shaped flowers. It grows fast, blooms constantly, and is very fragrant. You will not make a mistake in planting this rose as we are sure it will give you satisfaction.

**Red Radiance. (Pierson, 1916).**

This is a fine rose, very much like the Radiance, but is pure even red.

**Sunburst. (Pernet Ducher, 1912).**

Flowers, medium filled. Buds, long and pointed. Color, between orange-copper and golden-orange.

**Mrs. Wakefield Christie Miller.**

A very fine rose of soft pink color. Good bedding rose.

**Wm. R. Smith. (SheLum, 1908).**

One of our best roses. Color, salmon-pink to beautiful flesh. Splendid dark foliage. Blooms extra fine in autumn.

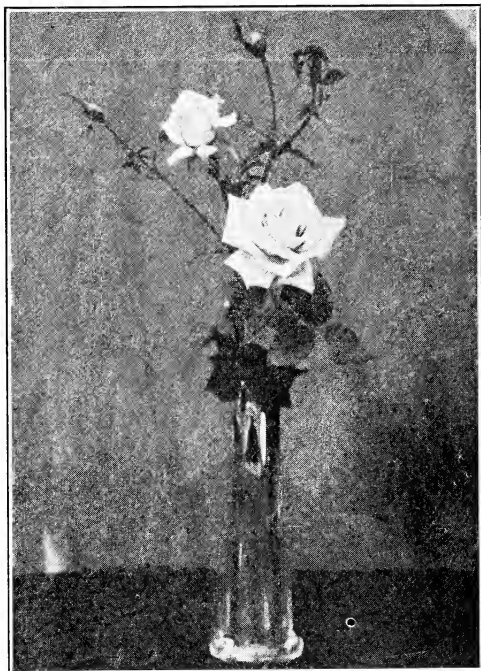
---

**Keep the Soil Around Your Roses Mellow and Soft.**

# Tea Roses

Tea roses are by far the most everblooming roses grown, and in general, the most vigorous. The fragrance of Tea Roses is unsurpassed, but they are not so hardy as Hybrid Tea Roses. In all States south of New York, however, Tea Roses can be grown successfully, if the plants are properly protected from late in the fall until early in the spring.

If planted well and protected during the winter, it is a very pleasing and satisfactory class of Roses.



**Lady Hillingdon.**

**Freiherr von Marshall. (Lambert, 1903).**

A beautiful red Tea Rose of dark-crimson color. Very pretty long pointed buds.

**Harry Kirk. (Alex. Dickson, 1907).**

Beautiful yellow rose. Color, deep sulphur, with a lighter shade at the end of the petals.

**Madame Jules Gravereau. (Soupert & Notting, 1901).**

A large, full, very fine flower. Color, deep yellow with a rosy-peach center. A vigorous grower with splendid foliage.

---

**Protect the Birds, They Are Your Best Helpers.**

**Madame Lombard. (Lacharme, 1878).**

Color, bright deep rose. Large flower of very good shape.

A reliable rose and very free bloomer. Easy to grow.

**Mademoiselle Francisca Kruger. (Nabonnand, 1880).**

A very free blooming rose of variable color. Sometimes deep yellow with copper, then again yellow with rosy-pink.

**Maman Cochet Pink. (Cochet, 1893).**

The famous pink rose. Light pink shaded to salmon-yellow.

Outer petals splashed with rose. A very large and full flower.

**Maman Cochet White. (Cook, 1897).**

A sport from Maman Cochet. Color, creamy white flushed with pink. Long-pointed buds, opening to a large, full flower. An exceedingly fine rose.



**Pink Maman Cochet.**

**Marie van Houtte. (Ducher, 1871).**

An extra good grower and free bloomer. Color, yellowish-white. Border of petals, bright rose. Full flower of fine shape.

**Mrs. B. R. Cant. (Benjamin Cant, 1901).**

Color deep rose with inner petals soft silvery-rose. A very free flowering plant, specially attractive in autumn.

**Saffrano. (Beauregard, 1893).**

Fine yellow rose of bright apricot color. Very free bloomer.

# Hybrid Perpetual Roses

The habit of this class of roses is very strong and vigorous. The long upright canes are covered with large, beautiful foliage and produce an immense, well-shaped flower of excellent fragrance. Very early in spring and also in autumn these bushes are covered with flowers.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses should be pruned about the last of June or the middle of July. Cut the strong-growing branches about 18 inches or 2 feet above the ground. These branches will make new shoots that will flower until late in the fall.



Wm. R. Smith.

**Apotheker George Hofer.**

A fine bedding rose.. A free bloomer. Color, carmine-red.

**Alfred Colomb. (Lacharme, 1865).**

A very large rose of bright red color, and very fragrant.

**Anna de Diesbach. (Lacharme, 1895).**

Color, clear deep, bright pink. Fine buds and extra large flowers.

---

**Cut Off and Throw Away, the Flowers, That are Through  
Blooming.**



**Captain Christy. (Lacharme, 1873).**

Large, full flowers. Flesh, colored with deeper colored center.

**Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. (Froebel, 1900).**

This rose is sometimes classed as Hybrid Rugosa. Its flowers are cup shaped, large and double. Color, deep bright pink. Very fragrant.

**Eugene Furst. (Soupert, 1876).**

Large, full and well-shaped flowers. Deep red shaded to crimson.

**General Jacqueminot. (Rousse!, 1853).**

A very fine rose. A good grower. Large, full flowers of a crimson scarlet.

**George Ahrends. (Hinner, 1910).**

A wonderful rose. Color, delicate pink. Produces an abundance of large, full flowers.

**Hugh Dickson. (Hugh Dickson, 1904).**

Color brilliant crimson, shaded to scarlet. Free bloomer and sweetly scented. One of the best Hybrid Perpetuals.

**J. B. Clark. (Hugh Dickson, 1905).**

A good grower and free bloomer. Color, deep scarlet, shaded to crimson. Flowers are beautifully formed. Awarded gold medal N. R. S.

**Louis van Houtte. (Lacharme, 1869).**

A large rose of fine shape. Color, deep crimson to maroon.

**Margaret Dickson. (Alex. Dickson, 1891).**

Large white rose, flesh colored in center. Very handsome flowers.

**Marie Baumann. (Baumann, 1863).**

Color soft carmine-red. Large flower of excellent shape. Free bloomer.

**Mrs. R. G. S. Crawford. (Alex. Dickson, 1894).**

A very fine rose of a clear rosy-pink, shaded to pale flesh on the outer petals.

**Mrs. John Laing. (Bennett, 1887).**

Color, bright shining pink. Large, full, double flowers. Early and free bloomer. A very fine rose.

**Oscar Cordell.**

Color, carmine red. Sweetly scented. Splendid bloomer.

**Paul Neyron. (Levet, 1869).**

A fine grower. Extra large flowers of a beautiful deep-rose color.

**Prince Camille de Rohan. (E. Verdier, 1861).**

Deep velvety crimson-maroon, full and of good form. One of the best of the dark-red roses.

**Ulrich Brunner. (Levet, 1881).**

A beautiful cherry-red rose. Extra large flowers of fine shape on erect stems, covered to the top with fine foliage. A good grower, free bloomer and fine cut flower.

---

**Give Your Roses Their Winter Protection in Time, But Not Too Early.**

# Climbing Roses

---

## **Dorothy Perkins. (Perkins, 1902).**

Color, beautiful deep pink. Blooms in large clusters of small double flowers. Sweetly scented.

## **Exelsa or Red Dorothy Perkins. (Walsh, 1909).**

The finest of the crimson Ramblers. A brilliant crimson rose on dark glossy foliage. Flowers are very double and are produced in large clusters. Free of mildew.

## **Madame Alfred Carriere. (Schwartz, 1879).**

A pure white flower with yellow at base of petals. Very fine foliage. A good grower.

## **Reine Marie Henriette. (Levet, 1878).**

The best pink climbing rose in its class. Deep cherry-red. Shaped like the Marechal Niel.

## **Reve d'or. (Ducher, 1869).**

A very pretty rose of buff-yellow color. A strong and free bloomer.

## **Silver Moon. (Henderson, 1910).**

Flowers very large, pure white with yellow center. A clematis-like, cup-shaped flower. Splendid dark, glossy foliage.

## **Tausendschon or Thousand Beauties. (Schwartz, 1906).**

Large flowers of delicate pink, changing to white flushed with pink and rose carmine.

## **William Allen Richardson.**

A fine rose. Color, deep orange-yellow. A very showy, medium-filled flower.

## **Zepherine Drouhin.**

Very attractive climber. Fine foliage and very fragrant. Cup-shaped flowers of a pure carmine color. Strong, healthy grower.

---

## Polyantha or Baby Rambler Roses

---

Miniature roses, derived from the Climbing Polyantha. They are all of dwarf habit, and bloom so freely the whole summer, that they cover the entire plant with flowers from early spring until late in fall. They are very fine for bedding and borders; very hardy and they bloom in clusters.

## **Baby Rambler or Madame Norbert Lavvasasseur.**

(Lavvasasseur, 1903).

This is the original Baby Rambler. Color, bright crimson.

## **Mrs. Cutbush. (Lavvasasseur, 1907).**

Delicate pink. A very pretty rose. Free bloomer.

## **Orleans Rose. (Lavvasasseur, 1910).**

The prettiest of all the Baby Roses. Beautiful growth. The

---

Visit Our Nursery When the Roses Are in Bloom and Then  
Select the Varieties You Like Best.

plant when in bloom looks like a huge bouquet covered with deep cerise to geranium-pink flowers with a distinct white center. Like all Baby Ramblers, easy to grow.

### CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

California Privet, 4-5 feet, per 100	\$7.00
California Privet, 3-5 feet, per 100	5.00
Amoor River North Privet, 3-5 feet, per 100	9.00
Amoor River North Privet, 1-1½ feet, per 100	6.00

### DECIDUOUS SHRUBS AND VINES.

Berberis Aquifolia	.70
Berberis Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry)	.70
Berberis Purpurea (Purple leaved Barberry)	.50
Caryopteris Mastacanthus (Blue Spiraea)	.40
Cornus alba Siberica (Red stemmed Dogwood) 2-3 ft.	.50
Cornus Florida (White flowering Dogwood) 3-4 ft.	.70
Cornus Florida Rubra (Red flowering Dogwood) 4-5 ft.	2.50
Cydonia Japonica (Japanese Quince) 2-3 feet	.60
Deutzia candidissima plena (double white) 3-4 ft.	.50
Deutzia crenata (double pink) 3-4 feet	.60
Deutzia Pride of Rochester (double pink) 3-4 ft.	.60
Deutzia Gracilis (single white) 15-18 inches	.50
Deutzia Gracilis Rosea (single pink) 2 2½ feet	.75
Hibiscus ardens (double blue) 2-3 feet	.50
Hibiscus Boule de Feu (double red) 2-3 feet	.50
Hibiscus Duc de Brabant (double red) 3-4 feet	.50
Hibiscus Jean d'Arc (double white) 2-3 feet	.50
Hibiscus Snowdrift (single white) 2-3 feet	.50
Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora Amer. everblooming) 1-1½ feet	.50
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora 2-3 feet	.85
New Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora alba (Hills of Snow) 12-15 inches	.50
Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora otaksa, 6-8 inches in 2½ inch pots	.50
Lonicera Tatarica alba (white bush honeysuckle) 3-4 ft.	.50
Lonicera Tatarica rubra (red bush honeysuckle) 3-4 ft.	.50
Lonicera Tatarica grandiflora rosea (pink) 3-4 ft.	.50
Philadelphus coronarius (sweet flowered Mock Orange) 3-4 feet	.50
Philadelphus grandiflora (Large flowered Mock Orange) 3-4 feet	.60
Prunus Pissardi (Purple leaved Plum) 4-5 feet	1.50
Prunus Persica (double flowered Peach) 4-5 feet	1.00
Rosa Multiflora Japonica, 2-3 feet	.50
Spiraea Anthony Waterer (dwarf pink) 1¼-2 feet	.75
Spiraea Van Houttei (single white) 2-3 feet	.50
Syringa Vulgaris (common purple lilac) 3-4 feet	.50
Symphoricarpos racemosus (White Snowberry) 3-4 feet	.60
Viburnum opulus sterile (Common snowball) 3-4 feet	.75
Viburnum plicatum (Japanese snowball) 2-3 feet	.90

**Fallen Rose Leaves Should be Gathered and Burned.. Very Often They Are the Carriers of Diseases.**

Weigelia Eva Rathke (crimson) 2 3 feet .....	.75
Weigelia Rosea (pink) 2-3 feet .....	.50
Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japanese or Boston Ivy) 2 yr. old ..	.40
Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japanese or Biston Ivy) 2 yr. old ..	.60
Clematis paniculata (white) 2 yr. old .....	.50
Hedera Helix (English Ivy) 18 inches-2 feet .....	.50

### LILACS---BUDDED STOCK.



#### Lilac, Marie Legraye.

These lilacs are all grafted stock, guaranteed to bloom the first year you set them out. The flowers are larger than the common lilac or the Syringa Vulgaris named among our shrubs. We offer them in four varieties: Marie le Gray (single white), Madame Lemoine (double white) and Charles (light purple) and Souvenir de Louis Spath (dark purple).

2 year old plants .....	\$ .50
3 year old plants .....	.75
4 year old plants .....	1.00

### PEONIES.

We offer fine large clumps of peonies in the best varieties and also smaller clumps of 2 and 3 eyes.

Large clumps in mixed varieties ---\$ .....	\$1.00
Divisions of 2 or 3 eyes, mixed varieties .....	.35
Large clumps Festima Maxima (best white cut flower) ..	1.25
Division of 2 or 3 eyes Festima Maxima .....	.45
Large clumps Edulis Superba (best pink cut flower) ..	1.25
Divisions of 2 or 3 eyes (best pink cut flower) .....	.45

